Qwest 1801 California St. Suite 4700 Denver, Colorado 80202



October 31, 2008

Patricia Van Gerpen, Executive Director Public Utilities Commission Capitol Building, 1st Floor 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070

Dear Ms. Van Gerpen:

Qwest Corporation has attached for filing with the Commission the following pages from the Access Service Tariff.

SECTION	PAGE	RELEASE
2	18	5
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To ensure accurate jurisdictional reporting and reduce misuse of jurisdictional reporting, Qwest is modifying the Jurisdictional Report Requirements in Section 2, by establishing a Percent Interstate Usage (PIU) floor for unidentified Feature Group D (FGD) terminating traffic.

When sufficient call detail is received to identify the jurisdiction of terminating FGD traffic, Qwest will continue to charge at the appropriate jurisdictional rate (South Dakota or interstate rate).

Terminating FGD traffic that does not contain sufficient call detail to identify the jurisdiction (unidentified traffic) will be assigned jurisdiction as follows:

- The first 5% of unidentified terminating traffic will continue to be jurisdictionally assigned based on the carrier's PIU report or, if the carrier has not filed a PIU report, a PIU of 50 (50% interstate 50% intrastate) will be assigned per the current terms in Section 2.3.10.B.2.c.
- Unidentified traffic in excess of the 5% floor will be designated intrastate traffic and charged at Qwest's current South Dakota rates.

There is no change to currently effective rates. Notification has been sent to customers.

Qwest respectfully requests that the proposed changes outlined above become effective December 1, 2008.

Acknowledgment and date of receipt of this transmittal are requested. A duplicate letter and self-addressed, stamped envelope are attached for this purpose. If you have any questions regarding this filing, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Regulatory Manager Office: (206) 345-4341

Email: Susan.Henson@gwest.com

Attachments

State of South Dakota Release 5
Issued: 10-31-2008 Effective: 12-1-2008

2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

A. Jurisdictional Determinant (Cont'd)

When mixed interstate and intrastate access service is provided on the same Access Service transmission path, all charges between interstate and intrastate are prorated as set forth in 2.3.12, following.

A floor of 5% will be set for a switched access customer's Feature Group D terminating access minutes when they are lacking originating number information needed to determine jurisdiction. The 5% floor will be applied as follows:

- When the percentage of terminating traffic without sufficient call detail to determine jurisdiction does not exceed the 5% floor, the Company will apply the PIU factor as set forth in B.2.c, following or
- When the percentage of terminating traffic without sufficient call detail to determine jurisdiction exceeds the 5% floor, the Company will assess rates from the state jurisdiction on all minutes exceeding the 5% floor.

B. Jurisdictional Requirements

The customer must indicate a projected Percent of Interstate Use (PIU) factor in a whole number (i.e., a number 0 - 100) when ordering Switched Access Service in a LATA, including EF and DTT Facilities. When a customer-provided PIU factor is required and the customer has previously submitted a Jurisdictional Report (i.e. Letter on File [LOF]) as set forth in C., following, the LOF PIU factor is required on each Access Service Request (ASR).

For CCSAC, customers who are third party signaling providers must develop their jurisdictional factors based upon the weighted average of the jurisdictional factors of their customers.

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(M) Material moved to Page 18.1.

SD2008-009

(N)

SECTION 2
Page 18

(N)

(M)

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

- B. Jurisdictional Requirements (Cont'd)
 - 1. Feature Group A (FGA) or Feature Group B (FGB) Service

(M)

SECTION 2
Page 18.1

a. FGA to be Resold

Upon ordering FGA Service to be resold, the customer shall state in its initial order a projected PIU factor as set forth in B., preceding. The PIU factor is reported by LATA. When the customer reports a LATA-level PIU factor, the specified percentage applies to all end offices within the LATA.

The projected PIU factor is used by the Company to apportion the originating and terminating usage between interstate and intrastate until a revised report is received as set forth in C., following. The number of access minutes (either the measured minutes or the assumed minutes) is multiplied by the projected PIU factor to develop the interstate access minutes. The number of access minutes minus the developed interstate access minutes is the developed intrastate access minutes. This PIU factor is in addition to the PIU factor as set forth in 3., following.

b. FGA Not to be Resold

For FGA Service not to be resold, the customer shall state in its initial order a projected PIU factor of zero percent (0%) by lineside termination or access service group.

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c. FGB Service

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Upon ordering FGB Service, the customer shall state in its initial order a projected PIU factor as set forth in B., preceding. The PIU factor is reported by LATA. When the customer reports a LATA-level PIU factor, the specified percentage applies to all end offices within the LATA.

The projected PIU factor for FGB Service used by the Company to apportion the originating and terminating usage between interstate and intrastate is developed in the same manner as in a., preceding. This PIU factor is in addition to the PIU factor as set forth in 3., following.

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- (M) Material moved from Page 18.
- (M1) Material moved from Page 19.

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

B. Jurisdictional Requirements (Cont'd)

(T) (M)

SECTION 2
Page 19

2. Feature Group C (FGC) or Feature Group D (FGD) Service

When a customer orders terminating FGC Switched Access Service, the data used by the Company to develop the projected PIU factor for originating FGC access minutes is used to develop the projected PIU factor for such terminating access minutes. When originating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call, the customer may supply the projected PIU factor by LATA[1] or authorize the Company to use the Company developed percentage for such call detail. The Company will designate the number obtained by subtracting the projected PIU factor for originating and terminating access minutes calculated by the Company from 100 (100 - Company calculated projected interstate percentage = intrastate percentage) as the intrastate percentage of use.

- [1] When the customer reports a LATA-level PIU factor, the specified percentage applies to all end offices within the LATA.
- (M) Material moved to Page 18.1.

SECTION 2 Page 20

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2. GENERAL REGULATIONS

2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER

2.3.10 JURISDICTIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

B.2. (Cont'd)

c. Terminating FGD Service

When a customer orders terminating FGD, if the Company has sufficient call details to determine the jurisdiction for the call, the Company will bill the call minutes of use according to that jurisdiction.

When terminating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction for the call, see A, preceding, the customer may supply the projected PIU factor for a portion of the indeterminate jurisdiction by LATA[1]. The projected PIU factor will be used to apportion the terminating traffic which does not exceed the 5% floor.

When terminating call details are insufficient to determine the jurisdiction, and the customer does not supply a projected PIU factor by LATA, calls will be billed using a PIU of 50 (50% interstate – 50% intrastate). The PIU of 50 will be used to apportion the terminating traffic which does not exceed the 5% floor.

[1] When the customer reports a LATA-level PIU factor, the specified percentage applies to all end offices within the LATA.